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1915 *Miss.*
**DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
AND PRICE LIST**

—OF—

Pedigreed or High Bred

NURSERY STOCK

GROWN BY

**MISSING LINK APPLE
COMPANY**

NURSERYMEN

CLAYTON, : : ILLINOIS

ESTABLISHED 1881

OUR MOTTO:

**Our Trees ARE RIGHT,
Our Prices ARE RIGHT**

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALES

In addition to the articles listed and priced, we carry a complete line of Nursery stock as can be found in and establishment of the kind in the west. If you do not find what you want in our list, write us and we will give you special figures on same.

We call particular attention to the fact that ALL of our nursery stock, especially apple trees, are bred up to a very high standard. We are the only nurserymen who have strictly PEDIGREED trees for the trade.

In ordering give specific directions as to whether stock is to be shipped by freight or express, giving route. Where there are no directions given we ship to the best of our judgment, but assuming no risk. After stock has been delivered to railroad station or express office of purchaser our responsibility ceases.

Terms

Cash, or satisfactory security before shipment.

Remittances

Remit by draft upon Chicago or New York, registered letter, money order or Wells-Fargo & Co. order on Clayton, Ill.

Guarantee or Genuineness

We exercise the greatest care to keep our varieties true to name, and we hold ourselves in readiness at all times to replace on proper proof all stock that may prove otherwise, or refund the amount paid, but it is mutually agreed that we shall not at any time be liable for any amount greater than the original cost of the goods.

Claims

If any, should be brought to our attention immediately after receipt of goods for correction. Complaints offered after the goods have been in the hands of the purchaser ten days cannot be entertained.

Packing

We use nothing but the very best material, experienced packers, and for long distance we use paper-lined boxes which is a guarantee the trees will reach you in prime condition, even though they are on the road twice as long as expected. We can easily pack trees so they will keep in prime condition for 30 to 40 days. Do not become alarmed if trees are delayed a few days.



FEB 7 - 1915

THE WRONG AND THE RIGHT WAY TO PROPAGATE TREES.

The Wrong Way Leads to Failure.

It is a deplorable fact that most nurserymen, in their haste to multiply the leading commercial varieties of apple trees, cut propagating wood from young trees in the nursery rows. This means the trees which they are offering you have been propagated from young, immatured trees, several years removed from a bearing age. It is largely due to this fact that many trees of all varieties produce apples of very inferior quality in uniformity of size, color, flavor and keeping qualities. Such trees are subject to all manner of disease and insects; they are disposed to shed their fruit before it is ripe, or in many cases they will die before the bearing age. If they do live to be old, they will bear but little or no fruit. It is not strange that this is true, when you consider the fact that in propagating from young trees that have never proven to possess merit, you have no knowledge of the bearing qualities or the hardiness of the tree. It would be all guess work.

Why does the breeder of fine stock use matured rather than immatured animals for breeding purposes? What would be the result in the production of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes or other farm products, if in the selection of seed, no care had been given to secure the BEST? Would it not deteriorate in quality and quantity?

Experience teaches that the apple or other fruits are as susceptible to improvement as live stock or grain by selecting the best to reproduce from.

The Right Way Leads to Success.

In speaking of this we will simply relate our forty years of experience in growing commercial orchards. Judging from the quality and quantity of fruit our orchards produce, we are convinced that this is the right way. We will use for illustration, the Ben Davis apple, as most every one knows it. What is true of the Ben Davis is true of all other leading varieties of apples. We also apply the same rule to all other fruits.

Over forty years ago when we commenced growing commercial orchards, we observed that no two Ben Davis trees bore exactly the same quality and quantity of fruit. Some would bear fruit of uniform size, good flavor, high color, keep well, hang on the trees until fully ripe, the trees were hardy, early and prolific bearers, while others were the opposite.

The idea came to us that it was possible to build up the standard of the apple by propagating from those trees showing the very BEST quality and quantity of fruit, therefore we went through the orchard and marked such trees, and from these we cut scions

to propagate trees for our next orchard. When they commenced bearing, we had a positive knowledge that we were on the right track, as the result obtained were far beyond our expectations. Now, being certain that improvements could be made, we went through this second orchard and marked trees showing the **BEST** type of fruit, and from these we propagated trees for our third commercial orchard. The results were fully as great as in the first selection. The same principle was applied in our fourth large commercial orchard, which stands without a rival in the production of **quality** and **quantity** of fruit, hardness of trees, early bearing and strong healthy foliage. From the **selects** in this orchard, we planted a block of trees for propagating purposes which is now at bearing age; this makes the fourth careful re-selection. Every apple tree you get from us has been propagated from the very **BEST** in this stock.

Planting trees is not the work of a day, a month or a year, but the work of many years—a centralization of capital, time, labor and land rental for many years to come. Then how important it is that no mistake be made in laying the foundation work of the orchard.

We are practical fruit growers of over forty years experience, and have learned the value of "**Thoroughbred**" trees. We have sought co-operation with a kind, just and never erring nature in producing trees of the greatest possible bearing qualities and all other points of merit that it takes to make the most profitable tree. Our trees are especial grown for the practical fruit grower. By having rigidly followed up these rules from generation to generation for forty years, we claim that our trees are fully entitled to be classed as **pedigreed** or **thoroughbred**. We invite everybody to call and see our orchards and Nursery Stock and we will fully convince you that all we claim for our stock is true. Space forbids or we would give unlimited testimonials as follows:

Quincy, Ill., July 14, 1913.

Having visited many orchards and nurseries in most all the eastern and middle western states, I am convinced that there is no nursery stock on the market more thoroughly bred up or more entitled to be called **pedigreed** stock than is that grown by the **Missing Link Apple Co.**, Clayton, Ill. I am planting from it and can heartily recommend it to others. (Signed) C. H. Williamson,

Ex-President National Apple Packers' Association.

Fall Creek, Ill., July 24, 1913.

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with the members of the **Missing Link Apple Co.**, Clayton, Ill., and can most cheerfully recommend their trees for commercial planting. I have exhibited fruit side by side with them at many Horticultural Meetings and Fairs, and am convinced that their strain of apples are **bred up** far above the average class of nursery stock. I am now planting their trees myself. (Signed) HENRY C. CUPP,

Ex-President Central Illinois Horticultural Society.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

APPLES

	Each.	10	50	100	500	1000
2 yr No. 1, 5 to 6 ft.	30c	\$2.50	\$12.00	\$22.50	\$100.00	\$175.00
2 yr 4 to 5 ft., caliper $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$	25c	2.00	9.00	17.00	75.00	120.00
2 yr 3 to 4 ft.	20c	1.50	7.00	12.50	50.00	80.00
1 yr 30 inches and up	20c	1.50	7.00	12.50	50.00	80.00

We can furnish nice, large three year old 6 to 7 ft. trees in all varieties at 10 cts. more per tree than No. 1 two year olds.

Vartieits marked * are 5 cts more per tree.

VARIETIES.

Summer or Early

Red Astrachan—Early, tart, good cooker, good bearer, hardy tree. July.

Benonii—Medium size, deep red. Rich flavor. August.

Carolina Red June—Medium size, red; white flesh; tender, juicy; prolific bearer. One of the best early varieties. Ripens in June.

Early Harvest—Medium size, straw color, tender sub-acid. Very productive in almost every climate.

Early Strawberry—Medium; handsomely striped with red. Pro-productive. August.

Early Ripe *—Large Yellow ripening just after Early Harvest, great market apple.

Golden Sweet—Large pale yellow, very sweet, excellent flavor. August.

Jeffrie *—Large, Yellow skin striped with red. Very rich, tender and juicy. Unsurpassed for dessert use. August and September.

Keswick Codlin—Large to medium, excellent cooking. Very early bearer. July and August.

Primate *—Yellow, medium size, tender and juicy sub-acid. August.

Sweet Bough—Large pale greenish yellow, very sweet, good bearer. August.

Summer Queen—Medium, yellow streaked with red. Productive in all climates where apples succeed.

Summer Pearmain—Medium, oblong; dotted with red. Good bearer. excellent spicy flavor. King of fine flavored early apples.

Sops of Wine—Medium to large red, mild and pleasant. Good bearer.

Rambo (Summer)—Pale yellow striped with red splashes. Melting flavor. August.

Tetofsky *—A Russian variety of great promise. Large yellow; beautifully striped early bearer, good market apple. August and September.

Williams Favorite—Deep Red, mild and agreeable, good bearer. July and August.

Yellow Transparent *—Best of all early varieties. Large pale yellow, very tart, wonderful producer and a great favorite as a market apple.

Autumn or Fall

- Alexander**—Large, deep red, mild flavor, hardy tree, good producer.
- Chenango Strawberry**—Whitish, shaded, splashed and mottled with light and dark crimson. September.
- Duchess of Oldenburg**—Russian, large, skin yellow streaked with red. Sub-acid. Good for cooking. Exceptionally hardy.
- Fall Pippin**—Very large yellow, rich flavor, good apple. October.
- Fall Orange**—Large size, yellow tinged with red. October to December.
- Haas ***—Medium to large, pale greenish yellow shaded with red.
- Jersey Sweet**—Striped red and green, very rich flavor. September and October.
- Lady Heniker ***—Fruit very large; yellow, shaded with crimson. Spicy.
- Lowell**—Greenish to pale yellow; great producer.
- Maiden Blush**—Large yellow with beautiful blush. King of fall apples either for cooking, eating, drying or market.
- Munson Sweet**—Large pale yellow with red cheek. October to January.
- Rambo**—Medium, yellowish, streaked with dull red and somewhat dotted.

In addition to the above varieties we have many other varieties including: Colvert, Fall Janette, Gravenstien, Pumpkin Sweet, Porter, Twenty Ounce and St. Lawrence * etc.

Winter or Late Varieties.

- Missing Link**—Large deep red with few stripes of greenish yellow. This apple stands in a class of its own as a keeper as it will easily keep in any ordinary cellar 12 months. See circular or back cover page for further description and price.
- Baldwin**—Large, roundish, juicy, crisp, sub-acid. One of the best for eastern market.
- Ben Davis**—This apple is too well known for description, but suffice to say, it is one of the **KINGS** as a market apple. Greatest yielder known.
- Coopers Market**—Medium size, shaded and striped with red. Good keeper.
- Fameuse or Snow**—Medium size, deep red, white flesh. Excellent flavor.
- Golden Russett**—Medium; roundish; russett; great keeper. Especially adapted to the west.
- Grimes Golden**—Large, rich golden color. Excellent flavor. Wonderful producer. One of the **BEST** market apples. Tree hardy. Does well in any climate where apples succeed. October, February.
- Gano**—Very large red, flesh very white, fine grained and tender, one of the very best sorts for commercial orchards. November, May.
- Jonathan**—Large deep red with as much merit as Grimes Golden. One of the longest living trees. October, March.
- King**—Striped, red and yellow. Late keeper.

Ladies Sweet—Large handsome red apple, very sweet and rich in flavor.

Newton Pippin—Large greenish apple of excellent flavor and good keeper.

Northern Spy—Large greenish apple covered with purplish red. Late keeper. One of the oldest varieties known; extra hardy. Does well in extreme north.

Pewaukee—Very large, greenish, covered with red dots or specks. Mild flavor. Rich aromatic flavor. Early winter.

Rawle's Janett—Medium, roundish; greenish yellow with slight red cheek. Very rich spicy flavor and a wonderful keeper.

Rome Beauty—Large, yellow; shaded with bright red. Fine spicy flavor and excellent market variety.

Rhode Island Greening—Large, greenish yellow. An abundant bearer.

Salome—Tree a strong grower, hardy, very prolific. Does well in the north.

Spitzenberg—Medium to large. Deep red. Good keeper.

Willow Twig—Large greenish hued apple with very tart flavor and an excellent keeper.

Wine Sap—Medium, dark red apple of great merit as a market sort. Extra long keeper. Fine spicy flavor.

York Imperial—Medium, greenish shaded with crimson. Flesh firm.

Wealthy—Good market variety. Early winter. Valuable because of its wonderful hardiness. Large red.

In addition to the above we have: Canada Red, Fallawater, Green Sweet, Lady Apple, Nickajack, Pecks Pleasant, Clermont* Seek No Further, Smith Cider, Swaar*, Western Beauty*, Arnold Beauty, Belle De Boskeep, Lawyer, Mann, McIntosh Red, Mo. Pippin, Nodhead*, Rolfe*, Rubicon*, Stark, Stump, Wolf River, Walbridge Stayman's Wine Sap, Ark. Black, and M. B. Twig.

Dwarf Apples

	Each	10	50	100
2 years, 2 to 3 feet.....	50c	\$4.00	\$15.00	\$25.00
2 years, 18 to 24 inches.....	40	3.00	10.00	15.00

Varieties—Bismark, Duchess, Salome, etc.

Crab Apples

	Each	10	50	100
Two year No. 1.....	50c	\$4.00	\$18.00	\$30.00
Two year 4 to 5 ft.....	40	3.50	15.00	20.00

VARIETIES.

Excelsior—Very hardy and productive. Does well in the north.. September.

Gen. Grant—Large red, one of the very best.

Hyslop—Medium size, deep red with rich bloom. Very hardy and good market fruit.

Red Siberian—Grows in cluster similar to Yellow Siberian. Same in quality.

Martha—Tree a good grower and wonderfully productive. Red streaked.

Quaker Beauty—Excellent bearer and fine flavor. Reddish, late keeper.

Soulard—Yellowish to green. Seems to be closely related to wild crab but much larger. Highly aromatic.

Transcendant—Reddish; striped with yellow. Wonderful producer.

Whitney—Red; striped with yellowish white. Very fine eating apple.

Yellow Siberian—Small, yellow crab, growing in clusters. Late.

In addition to above we have Lady Elgin, Montreal Beauty, Orange, Queen's Choice and Van Wick.

Peach

	Each.	10	50	100	500	1000
1 yr. No. 1, 5 to 6 ft.	35c	\$2.75	\$12.50	\$25.00	\$100.00	\$200.00
1 yr 4 to 5 ft., caliper ½ to ¾	25c	2.00	9.00	15.00	60.00	110.00
1 yr 3 to 4 ft.	20c	1.50	7.00	13.00	50.00	90.00

We can furnish large 6 to 7 ft. trees at 10 cts. higher per tree.

Varieties of peach will be listed as per ripening season.

VARIETIES.

Alexander—Good size; red with pink cheek. Free stone. July.

Amsden June—Deep red with beautiful lighter shade. Very early.

Crawford's Early—Skin yellowish with fine red cheek. Semi free-stone.

Elberta—Flesh yellow; yellow with blush on sun side. None better. Freestone and cling.

Champion—White freestone; large and juicy. A leading commercial sort.

Crawford's Late—Yellowish with red cheek.

Early Canada—Large; red, freestone.

Foster—Large; rich yellow with deep red cheek. Freestone.

Honest John—Medium to large; yellow.

Hales Hardy—Medium, whitish with marbled red on sunny side. Freestone.

Mountain Rose—Large red peach of very fine flavor. Good bearer. One of the best.

Old Mixon Cling—Large, yellow, with red cheek.

Old Mixon Freestone—Large, yellow, with deep red cheek.

Salway—Fruit large, color, deep yellow, with red cheek. Fine Market variety.

Indian Clingstone—One of the oldest varieties known. Deep, red skin and flesh. Very fine variety.

Lemon Cling—Very large, yellow. Clingstone.

Heath Cling—Very large, white with red cheek. Clingstone.

Stump The World—Large, white with red cheek. Freestone.

Wager—Very large, pale yellow. Freestone.

Wheatland—Exceptionally large and excellent flavor.

Globe—One of the very largest varieties known.

Additional Varieties.

Early Silver, Garfield, May's Choice, Stevens Rareripe, Smock,

Golden Drop, Mary's Favorite, President, Snow, October Beauty and Wonderful.

Everbearing peach 50c each.

Pears

	Each.	10	50	100	500	1000
2 yr. No. 1, 5 to 6 ft.	75c	\$5.00	\$22.50	\$40.00	\$175.00	\$300.00
2 yr. 4 to 5 ft., caliper $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$	50c	4.50	20.00	35.00	150.00	225.00
1 or 2 year whips	30c	2.50	11.25	21.00	95.00	175.00

Pear Dwarf 10 per cent. less than price on standard pear trees.

Starred varieties 10 cts. additional.

VARIETIES.

Bartlett—Large size with blush next the sun. Excellent flavor. Early.

***Beurre Giffard**—Medium; greenish yellow. Very productive. August.

Wilder's Early—One of the earliest varieties of the large varieties.

Seckle—Very early; medium size, commonly known as sugar pear.

Howell—Very similar to Seckle but larger and two weeks later.

Clapp's Favorite—Large; rich golden yellow with excellent flavor. Middle of August.

LeConte—A cross between the Chinese Sand Pear and some unknown variety. A fine shipper and fair quality. Good bearer.

***Belle Lucrative**—Large; yellowish green. Sept.

Beurre d' Anjou—Large; greenish sprinkled with russett. Very rich spicy flavor. October.

Duchess d'Angouleme—One of the best large fall pears either for eating or market.

Flemish Beauty—Medium size; bell shape; rich golden color with red cheek. Fine for eating from the tree.

***Idaho**—A rather new variety of some promise.

Kieffer—The king of all pears for market use. By storing in a cool dark room for a few weeks, they become very fine for eating. Excellent for preserving or cooking. Great bearer; almost free from blight.

Lawrence—One of the best winter varieties.

Winter Nelis—Perhaps the longest keeping variety known. Fine flavor.

Additional varieties.

Brandywine, Lawson, Lincoln, *Tyson, Buffum, Garber, L. R. D. Jersey, Rutter, and *Vicar of Winfield.

Plums

	Each.	10	50	100	500	1000
No. 1, 5 to 6 ft.	60c	\$5.00	\$22.50	\$40.00	\$175.00	\$300.00
4 to 5 ft., caliper $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch....	50c	4.50	20.00	35.00	150.00	250.00
3 to 4 ft. branched	30c	3.00	14.00	25.00	100.00	175.00

Nice large 6 to 7 ft. trees can be furnished at 10 cts. additional to price of No. 1. Starred varieties are 10 cts additional.

VARIETIES

Abundance—Very early; red; great bearer and good quality.

- Red June**—Very similar to above except a week or so later. Red.
Beauty of Naples—Large; greenish yellow. Very mild flavor. Good bearer.
Bradshaw—Large; dark violet; productive; mild flavor. August.
Ogon—Large; bright golden yellow, little red on sunny side. August.
Peach Plum—Dull red; fine flavor. August.
Yellow Egg—Large; yellow freestone. Sweet. August.
Satsuma—Red skin and flesh. Sweet; good bearer and hardy tree.
Wild Goose—Large; red variety. Very productive. Flavor tart.
Green Gage—Large; green, freestone, fine flavor, good bearer.
Imperial Gage—Same as green except color is purplish.
Lombard—Very similar to Imperial Gage. September.
Shipper's Pride—Good size; blue, freestone. Excellent market variety.
Blue Damson—Medium; blue; freestone. Desirable for market.
Shropshire Damson—Similar to Blue Damson except larger.

Additional Varieties

Fellenberg, Glass Seedling, German Prune, French Prune, Mariana, Reine Claud, Saratoga, Prunis Simonii, Weaver, Wolf and Yellow Bonum.

Cherry

	Each.	10	50	100	500	1000
No. 1, 5 to 6 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in.....	75c	\$6.50	\$25.00	\$45.00	\$200.00	\$350.00
2 yr. old, 4 to 5 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ in.	50c	5.00	20.00	35.00	150.00	250.00
3 to 4 ft., topped	40c	3.50	17.00	30.00	130.00	200.00

Large, 6 to 7 feet trees can be furnished at 10cts. additional to price of No. 1. Starred varieties, 20cts. additional.

VARIETIES

- Heart and Biggarreau Cherries, or commonly known as Sweet Cherries.**
Black Eagle—Large black, highly flavored. Productive. July.
Black Tartarian—Bright, purplish black, juicy, very rich. June.
Coe's Transparent—Medium size, pale amber color. June.
Gov. Wood—Very large, light red, rich and juicy. Good bearer. June.
Luelling—Large, dark color. Fine shipper.
Napoleon Biggarreau—Large, pale, yellowish red. Very sweet and productive. July.
Schmidt's Biggarreau—One of the largest varieties of sweet cherry. Black.
Yellow Spanish—Medium; red; very sweet and melting variety. Hangs on tree well after ripe. June.
Windsor—Liver colored; tree hardy and productive..

DUKE AND MORELLO VARIETIES

Known as sour cherry

- Dyehouse**—Medium to large, light colored. Sweet.
English Morello—Medium to large; very dark, tart. August.
Early Richmond—Medium to large; light red. One of the best. July.
Late Duke—Large; light red. Late.

Large Montmorency—A large, red acid cherry. Good bearer. Tree very hardy.

May Duke—Large; dark red. One of the oldest varieties known.

Olivet—Deep red; mild to sweetish flavor.

Ostheime—A Russian variety of much promise.

Wragg—Dark liver color; a great cropper. Late.

Additional Varieties

Downers, Guine, Elton, Knight's, Rockport, Empress Eugenia and Louis Philippe.

Rock Mountain Dwarf Cherry, 2 to 3 feet, at 50c each.

Prunes and Nectarines

Same price as plum. Large trees (6 to 7 ft.) can be furnished at 10cts additional.

VARIETIES

German and French Prunes.

NECTARINES

Boston—Large; deep yellow with bright blush.

Early Violet—Medium sized; yellowish green. Freestone. August.

Red Roman—Greenish yellow with dark red cheek. Sept.

Apricots

Same price and grade as plum.

Early Golden—Small; pale orange with dark red cheek. July.

Moorepark—One of the largest and most prolific.

Royal—Large; yellowish orange. Rich and delicious. July, August.

Alexander—Known as one of the most hardy.

Alexis—Very hardy; an abundant bearer and of very fine flavor

Gibb—Tree hardy; symmetrical in form. Fruit of good size and flavor.

J. L. Budd—The best late variety known.

Quince

	Each	10	50	100
4 to 5 ft.....	60	\$5.00	\$25.00	\$40.00
3 to 4 ft.....	50	4.50	20.00	30.00
2 to 3 ft.....	40	3.00	12.50	20.00

VARIETIES

Apple or Orange—Medium; bright yellow, heavy bearer.

Angers—Rather late variety; very acid, large, hardy tree.

Champion—A seedling of the Orange. Much larger and as good a bearer. 9ct.

Rea's Mammoth—A great keeper and bearer.

Mulberry

	Each	10	50	100	1000
5 to 6 ft.....	50c	\$4.50	\$20.00	\$35.00	
4 to 5 ft.....	35	3.00	15.00	35.00	

Russian Mulberry for posts.

3 to 4 ft.....	\$50.00
2 to 3 ft.....	40.00
1 to 2 ft.....	25.00

VARIETIES..

Downing—Very large; deep black, medium season.

New American—A new variety of much promise.

Persimmon

Seedlings, 4 to 5 ft. at 30 cts. each.

Seedlings, 3 to 4 ft. at 25 cts. each.

Calaway's Seedless, grafted, 4 to 5 ft. at \$1.00 each.

Calaway's Seedless, grafted, 3 to 4 ft. at 75 cts. each.

Nut Trees

American Sweet Chestnut, 5 to 6 ft., 60 cts. each.

American Sweet Chestnut, 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each.

Horse Chestnut, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each. White and Red flowering.

Horse Chestnut, 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each.

English Walnut, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each.

English Walnut, 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each.

Japan Walnut, same price as English Walnut.

Black Walnut, 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each.

Black Walnut, 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each.

Budded Pecan, Paper shell, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each.

Budded Pecan, Paper shell, 2 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each.

Seedling pecans, 3 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each.

Beech, 3 to 4 ft. at \$1.00 each.

Beech, purple leaf; very ornamental, 4 ft. at \$1.25.

SMALL FRUITS

Grapes

	Each	10	50	100	1000
Concord, 2 yr. old No. 1.....	25c	\$2.00	\$9.00	\$15.00	\$75.00
McPike	75	6.00	20.00		
Other varieties as listed below.....	35	3.00	12.00	20.00	

One year No. 1, 10 per cent less.

VARIETIES

Brighton—Medium; very sweet. Red; early.

Catawba—Red. The best wine grape.
Champion—Black; large. Good bearer.
Delaware—Red; small size, exceedingly sweet, good bearer.
Eaton—Black; very large. Medium season.
Green Mountain—Fruit white, tender and rich; good bearer.
Hartford—Black; medium size. Good bearer.
Martha—Very large red variety. Spicy flavor.
Moore's Diamond—Whitish or green. Ripens with Concord.
Moore's Early—Very large. Early variety of much value. One of the best.
Niagara—Whitish or green. Ripens just before the Concord. One of the best white varieties.
Pocklington—Yellow; rather shy bearer but fine flavor.
Woodruff Red—Best red variety. Medium to late.
Wyoming Red—Very large; red sweet and juicy.
Wordon—Seedling of Concord. Quality about the same.

Additional Varieties.

Agawam, Goethe, Massasoit, Salem, Vergennes and Winchell, Lutie and Ohio.

Gooseberry

	Each	10	50	100
2 year No. 1	25c	\$2.00	\$8.00	\$15.00
One year No. 1 ten per cent less than price of No. 1, 2 year.				

VARIETIES.

Crown Bob—Very large; pale green. Early.
Houghton—Medium size; great producer; green. Very hardy.
Downing—One of the largest of the green varieties. Good bearer.
Industry—Red; good size. Rather new variety of promise.
Golden Prolific—Medium size; yellow, fine flavor.

Currants

	Each	10	50	100
2 year No. 1	20c	\$1.50	\$5.00	\$9.00
One year No. 1 at 10 per cent. less.				

VARIETIES.

Black Naples—Black; very large. Fine for wine or jelly.
Cherry—Red; large. Excellent for market.
Crandall—Bluish black; distinct flavor; good for pies.
Fay's Prolific—Deep red; great bearer. Desirable for market.
Red Dutch—A very old, red variety. Well known.
Victoria—Large bright red. Good size and bearer.
White Dutch—Same as Red Dutch except color.
White Grape—Yellowish White, good bearer.

Raspberry

12	50	100	1000
50c	\$1.75	\$2.50	\$20.00

VARIETIES.

- Brandywine—Large, scarlet, good shipper, medium season.
 Caroline—Yellow; medium size. Fine flavor.
 Crimson Beauty—Very large. Red or scarlet. Early.
 Cuthbert—Large; red; best red berry.
 Golden Queen—Same as Cuthbert except color; yellow.
 Shaffer's Colossal—Purplish red; very large; great producer.
 Turner—Oldest red variety known.
 Gregg—Late; large black variety. Great market variety.
 Johnstone Sweet—Sweetest variety known.
 Ohio—Medium size; jet black. Fine for market. Good yielder.
 Souhegan—Rather late; black variety.
 Starred varieties double price.

Additional Varieties.

Carman, Earhart, Hilborn, Tyler, Cumberland*, Columbus*, Early King*, Kansas.

Blackberry

12	50	100	1000
50c	\$1.75	\$2.50	\$20.00

Starred varieties double price.

VARIETIES.

- Early Harvest—Very early; good bearer and flavor.
 Erie—Very large and early.
 Kittatinny—One of the largest varieties known. Tart flavor.
 Snyder—The old standby; best market variety known.
 Taylor—One of the sweetest varieties known. Good bearer.
 Wachusett*—Perfectly thornless; good bearer.
 Eldorado*—New variety of much promise.
 Rathbun*—New variety.
 Evergreen*—Trailing or climbing; similar to Dewberry.
 Stone's Hardy—One of the latest varieties known.
 Dewberry—Lucretia—Same price as blackberry.
 Logan Berry—25 cents each. \$20.00 per 100.
 June Berry—25c each. \$20.00 per 100.

Strawberry

10	50	100	1000
50c	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$10.00

VARIETIES.

- Starred varieties double price. The letter P following a variety means it is an imperfect bloomer and needs a perfect bloomer with it. Varieties not marked are perfect bloomers.
 Ruby*P—A new variety of great promise.
 Bubach P—One of the very best; large market berries. Medium season.
 Clyde—A new variety of great promise.
 Crescent Seedling P—A very old and very good variety.

Excelsior P—The earliest berry known. Good cropper.

Glen Mary P—Berries very large, deep red. Medium season.

Jesse—Very large; light color; very sweet.

Michael's Early—Early; rather tart; good shipper.

Gandy—Latest variety known.

Warfield P—Very fine large berry.

Additional Varieties.

McKinley*, Cumberland, Haverland, Lovett, Parker Earle, Sharpless and Wilson.

Asparagus

	12	50	100	1000
2 year No. 1	50c	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$8.00
One year No. 1, 10 per cent less than two year.				

VARIETIES.

Conover's Colossal and Palmetto.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

	12	50	100	1000
2 year No. 1	\$1.00	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$75.00

Horseradish—25 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen.

Sage Plants—Two year old No. 1, 25 cents each.

Hop Plants—Two year No. 1, 25 cents each.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

Weeping Trees

All weeping trees are budded on 4 to 5 feet stocks; two year heads.

	Each	6		Each	6
Kilmarnock Willow	\$1.00	\$5.00	Mt. Ash	\$1.50	\$6.00
Teals Wp. Mulberry	1.50	6.00	Cut Leaf Wp. Birch.....	1.50	6.00
Camperdown Wp. Elm	1.25	5.50	Young's Wp. Birch	1.00	5.00
Catalpa Bungeii	1.25	6.00			

Ornamental Shade Trees

	3-4 ft.	4-5 ft.	5-6 ft.	6-8 ft.	8-10 ft.	10-12 ft.
Catalpa	\$0.20	\$0.30	\$0.50	\$0.75		
Bechtols Fl. Crab .....	.50	.75	1.00	2.00		
American Elm .....	.20	.30	.50	.75		
Purple Leaf Beech ....	.75	1.00	1.50			
Magnolia	1.00	1.50	2.25	3.00		
Linden .....	.25	.35	.50	1.00		
Mt. Ash .....	.40	.50	.75	1.00		
Norway Maple .....	.30	.50	.75	1.25		
Hard Maple .....	.30	.50	.75	1.25		
Purple Leaf Maple ....	.50	.75	1.00	2.00		
Weirs cut leaf Maple ..	.50	.75	1.00	2.00		
Tulip Poplar .....	.30	.50	.75	1.25		
Carolina Poplar .....	.25	.40	.50	.75	\$1.00	\$1.25
Soft Maple .....	.25	.40	.50	.75	1.00	1.25
Box Elder .....	.25	.40	.50	.75	1.00	1.25
White Birch .....	.25	.50	.75	1.00		

Flowers

	Each.	6
Althea (Rose of Sharon) 2 to 3 ft.	\$.50	\$2.50
Althea, Tree Form	1.00	5.00
Calycanthus 2 ft. ....	.50	2.50
Flowering Almond and White, 2 ft. ....	.50	2.50
Deutzia, varieties, 2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	2.50
Dogwood, 18 to 24 in. ....	.50	2.50
Dogwood, 2 to 3 feet .....	.60	3.00
Forsythia, 2 ft. ....	.50	2.50
Hydrangea, P. G., 12 to 18 in. ....	.35	1.75
Hydrangea, 18 to 24 in. ....	.50	2.50
Hydrangea, tree form	1.00	5.00
Honey Suckle—Tartarian, red and white, 20 in. ....	.50	2.50
Lilac—Varieties and colors, 2 ft. ....	.50	2.50
Spirea—Varieties and colors, 2 ft. ....	.50	2.50
Syringea—Varieties, 2 ft. ....	.50	2.50
Snow Ball, 2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	2.50
Wegelia—Varieties, 18 to 24 .....	.50	2.50
Sumac—Cut leaf, 2 ft.	1.00	5.00
Golden Elder	1.00	5.00
Climbing Honeysuckle .....	.50	2.50
Wisteria—Colors .....	.50	2.50
Trumpet Vine .....	.50	2.50
Matrimony (Chinese) .....	.50	2.50
Veitchii—Varieties .....	.50	2.50
Eleagnus Longipes, 2 ft. ....	.50	2.50
Purple Fringe, 3 to 4 ft.	1.00	5.00
Flowering Plum, 3 ft.	1.00	5.00
Tree Peonia, 18 in.	1.50	7.50
Rhododendron, 15 to 20 in.	2.50	12.00
Azalia, 12 in.	1.00	5.00
Dwarf Boxing, 8 to 12 in. ....	.50	2.00
Yucca .....	.50	1.75
Peonia—Assorted varieties .....	.50	2.00
Peonia—Fringe leaf .....	.75	3.00
Phlox—Assorted colors .....	.25	1.00
Tulips—Assorted colors .....	.25	1.00
Dahlia—Assorted colors .....	.25	1.00
Gladiola—Assorted colors .....	.15	.50
Lillie Bulbs—Assorted colors .....	.50	2.00

Other bulbs priced on application.

Roses

Roses, two year No. 1, 50 cents each. \$5.00 per doz. Starred varieties 75 cents each.

Our roses are all strong, field grown plants and in most cases have bloomed before being sent out, and are sure to please.

HYBRID PERPETUAL.

Alfred Colcomb—Bright carmine. Exceedingly fine.

Anna de Diesbach—Very large, beautiful shade carmine. Good bloomer.

Baroness Rothchild—Light pink. Cup formed.

***Belle of Normandy**—Silver rose. Extra fine.

Coquette des Alps—White, slightly shaded to carmine. A free bloomer.

Duke of Edenburg—Rich velvet vermillion. Hardy and vigorous.

***Dinsmore**—A true perpetual. Blooms the whole season. Color, deep crimson.

Gen. Jacqueminot—Bright crimson scarlet; very beautiful. One of the best.

John Hopper—Rose color with crimson center.

Mabel Morrison—A sport from Baroness Rothchild. White.

Paul Neyron—Deep rose color. By far the largest variety in cultivation.

Additional varieties: Empress of India, Gen. Washington, La-Reine, Jules Margotten, Coquette Des Blanches, Clio, Madam Chas. Wood, M. P. Wilder, Victoria, Harrison and Persian Yellow.

HYBRID TEA.

(Should be protected in winter.)

Duke of Connaught—A showy rose both in bud and flower. Crimson changing to red.

LaFrance—Delicate silvery rose; very large and full. Almost a constant bloomer. Queen of this class.

***Nancy Lee**—Satiny rose. A very delicate and lovely rose.

TEA ROSES.

(Must be sheltered in winter. Most desirable for pot.)

Catherine Mermet—Bright, flesh color.

***Duchess of Edinburg**—Deep crimson in the bud. Good for winter flowering.

Empress Eugenia—Silvery rose, medium size. Good variety.

Bride—Pure white, free bloomer.

Marechal Neil—Very bright golden yellow. The finest of all teas.

Sunset—Tawny shade of saffron. Very double and handsome.

The Bride—Beautiful pure white of large size.

Papa Gontier—Red, very strong grower.

CLIMBERS.

Baltimore Belle—White with blush center, full and double.

Queen of the Prairie—Bright rose color. Large, free bloomer.

Seven Sisters—Large clusters, shaded to dark red.

Crimson Rambler—The most hardy and beautiful and should be planted in every yard. Large clusters of flowers holding on for several weeks.

Pink Rambler—Similar to Crimson Rambler except in color.

White Rambler—Medium, white, grows in clusters.

Yellow Rambler—Medium, yellow, grows in clusters.

***Dorothy Perkins**—A beautiful Pink Climber. One of the new roses.

MOSS.

Crested Moss—Rose color, most beautiful in bud.

Glory of Mosses—Pale rose, very large and full.

Perpetual White—Pure white bloom in large clusters.

Salet—Clear rose color, very double. Perpetual.

Rosa Rugosa—Flowers constantly from June till freezing weather, colors red, white and pink. 75 cents each.

Memorial Rose—A trailing variety, almost evergreen, very beautiful for cemetery planting.

Tree Rose—Budded on stock 3 to 4 feet high, perfectly hardy, \$1.25 each.

We bud many varieties on tree stocks, but the varieties used most often are the Clio, Crimson Rambler, Paul Neyron and LaFrance, but by order we can bud any variety wanted.

Baby Rambler—Dwarf variety of Crimson Rambler, free and constant bloomer. 75 cents each.

Clematis

Prices: \$1.00 each. \$2.50 for three.

Jackmanni—Purple. Extremely hardy.

Crispa—Purple. Medium size.

Coccinea—Scarlet red. One of the best red varieties.

Baron Veillard—Pink. Free bloomer.

Paniculata—Small, white, fragrant. Good climber.

Duchess of Edenburg—Pure white. Double.

Henryii—Creamy white. Free bloomer.

Jeanne d'Arc—Grayish or French white.

Louis Van Houtle—Bluish purple.

Ramona—Deep rich lavender. Profuse bloomer.

Many other varieties in addition to above.

Evergreens

Our evergreens have been well transplanted, which means all trees will have a fine lot of roots; are almost certain to grow when transplanted.

The price of evergreens will be based on 2 to 2½ feet trees which will be 75 cents each. Then for each additional 6 inches larger will be 10 cents additional. Starred varieties double price.

VARIETIES.

American Arbor Vitae—The best variety for hedging.

***Pyramidalis Arbor Vitae**—Very symmetrical in growth, fine ornamental tree.

Siberian Arbor Vitae—Pyramidal in growth.

Balsam Fir—Rich dark green foliage, upright grower.

Pine, White—Large growing variety, used quite often for wind break.

Pine, Scotch—Large growers.

Junipers, Swedish and Irish—Dwarf in habit of growth.

Hemlock Spruce—Very ornamental, medium grower.

Norway Spruce—Spreading at the ground, growing to a point. Used frequently for wind break.

***Colorado Blue Spruce**—Deep rich greenish blue foliage, very beautiful.

Hedging

	100	1000
Osage Orange, No. 1	\$ 1.00	\$ 7.50
Osage Orange, No. 2 .....	.75	5.00
Pyrus Japonica—18 to 24 in.	20.00	150.00
Berberry—Green leaf, 18 to 24 in.	17.50	125.00
Berberry—Purple leaf	25.00	200.00
Privet—California, 18 to 24 in.	10.00	75.00
Privet—California, 12 to 18 in.	7.50	50.00
Black Locust—18 to 24 in.	5.00	30.00

Mulching

A covering of coarse manure, straw, marsh hay, or loose chip dirt, during the first season, will effectually prevent injury from drought, and is a benefit at all times.

Damaged Trees

If stock is frozen when received, place the package in a cellar and entirely bury in sand, or in the ground, until the frost is removed. If dried from long exposure bury in the ground or keep in water until the shriveled appearance disappears.

How to Winter Trees Procured in the Fall

The practice of procuring supplies of trees in the Fall is becoming more and more general as each season demonstrates its wisdom. To insure success you have only to get the trees before freezing weather, and bury them in the following manner: Choose a dry spot where no water will stand during the winter, with no grass near it to injure them. Dig a trench, throwing out enough dirt to admit one layer of roots below the surface, and place the trees in it, inclined to an angle of 45 degrees or more. Widen the trench, throwing the soil among the roots in position; place another layer in the trench, resoling the top, on the others, and so on until all are in the trench; then finish by throwing up more soil until the tops of the trees are nearly or quite covered. It is also well to bank up the earth around the sides to insure more thorough protection. The exposed tops should then be covered with pine boughs or other coarse litter which insures them against any possibility of injury. Care should be taken to fill solid all the interstices among the roots. In the Spring the roots will be found to have formed the granulation necessary to the production of new spongioles, and when planted at the proper time will start to immediate growth.

Plant Young Trees

We cannot too strongly recommend to our customers the procuring of young trees, especially for orchard planting, instead of selecting the largest that can be had, to secure more immediate effect. They can be taken up with more perfect roots, and will become sooner established in a new location. They can also be more readily trained to any desired shape. The largest and most successful planters invariably select young, thrifty trees as the surest in the end to give thorough satisfaction.

For small grounds, or street planting, when it is necessary to make a show as soon as possible, large trees are often desirable, and when handled with care should not fail to do well, but with the general planter the average of loss will be much less, and both time and money will be saved if young trees are selected to commence with.

Distances for Planting

Standard Apples	30 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and Strong Growing Cherries	25 feet apart each way
Dwarf and Myrotila Cherries	18 feet apart each way
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines	16 to 18 feet apart each way
Dwarf Pears	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Dwarf Apples	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Plumets	rows 10 to 16 feet apart, 7 to 10 feet in rows
Currants and Gooseberries	3 to 4 feet apart
Raspberries and Blackberries	1 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet apart
Treeberries, for field culture	1 to 1 1/2 by 3 to 3 1/2 feet apart
Treeberries, for garden culture	1 to 2 feet apart

NOTE—A most excellent way in planting an apple orchard 30 feet apart is to plant bushes in between. By the time the apples require the ground the peaches will have passed their prime and can be removed.

Number of Trees to an Acre

30 feet apart each way 30	15 feet apart each way 305	8 feet apart each way 1210
25 feet apart each way 70	12 feet apart each way 360	5 feet apart each way 1742
20 feet apart each way 110	10 feet apart each way 445	4 feet apart each way 2723
18 feet apart each way 137	8 feet apart each way 580	3 feet apart each way 4340

MULTIPLY the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of trees to an acre.



A SIX-YEAR-OLD MISSING LINK TREE

Height 17 ft., 4 in.; width of top, 20 ft.; circumference at base 21 1/2 in.

GROWN BY

MISSING LINK APPLE COMPANY.

Nurserymen, Clayton, Illinois

Nursery Established in 1881. Disseminators of Missing Link Apples.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

COUNTY OF ADAMS,

I, HENRY BARTLETT, a Notary Public, in and for said County and State, do hereby certify that I was present when the above measurements were made, and they are correct.

HENRY BARTLETT, Notary Public.

THE MISSING LINK

Is a vigorous grower, exceeding any apple known in hardiness for rapid growth, symmetrical form, never needing to be pruned while shaping the head. Branches heavily shouldered, making the tree absolutely wind and storm proof. Fruit large, oblong, flattened at ends, red and green when picked; green turning to rich golden yellow as the fruit comes into season for use. Stem long, thus enabling the fruit to swing with the wind, adhering heavily until picking time. Calyx large, basin open deep, furrowed, flesh yellowish marbled tender and juicy, improving with age and highly aromatic. Season for use March to September. Keeps twelve months or more in any cellar. By far the LONGEST keeping apple known. By planting some trees of this apple, you can have apples "every day in the year" as they keep in prime condition until the new crop comes in.

We hold exhibitions from State Entomologists as to healthy condition of our stock which will accompany each shipment of trees.

We hold United States Trade Mark, No. 31,993, on the words "MISSING LINK" as applied to plants and trees. All rights reserved.

Agents wanted in every locality. Name our responsible people used only.

PRICES: \$1 each, six trees for \$5; twelve trees for \$9; 25 trees, \$17.50; 50 trees, \$32.50; 100 trees, \$60.00; 200 trees, \$100; 1,000 trees, \$400.

Small trees sent by mail securely packed, post paid, on receipt of price, to any part of the United States.

Express charges prepaid on orders amounting to \$5 trees or over.

THE MISSING LINK APPLE CO., - CLAYTON, ILLINOIS

Every person authorized to submit orders to be filled by us will have a certificate of agency signed by the Missing Link Apple Co. No other will be recognized.